The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

Educating the Negro.

The Charleston News and Courier and the New Orleans States express surprise at the opinion expressed by us that most white people in the South, and, for that matter, in all sections, are opposed to educating the negro, because they believe the negro was made to be the servant of the white man, and that he ought not to be educated out of that condition.

The News and Courier says that if the suffrage question were out of the way a large majority of the white people of the South, even those who doubt the wisdom of some of the plans which have been suggested, would extend to the negro all possible encouragement for his educational development.

The States says that if the proposition for re-enslavement of the negroes were submitted to the votes of the Southern people, nine-tenths of them would oppose it most earnestly. "Instead of desiring the re-enslavement of the negro," adds, "the people of the South are willing to help him, but they believe the best way to do it is, as Governor Vardaman said, by giving him that kind of education that will educate his hand and Of course, we did not say or mean

say that the people of the South would vote to put the negro back into slavery as it existed before the war. The South has had chough of negro slavery, and would never return to it. What we did say, and what we meant to say, was that most white people in all sections believed that the negro was made to serve the white man, and did not believe in educating him out of that situation. If the editor of the Charleston News and Courier and the editor of the New Orleans States will take the trouble investigate, they will doubtless find that to be the dominant sentiment in their respective communities. Most white people believe in educating the negro to be a good servant, but for no other purpose, if we may judge by the whites to whom have talked on the subject. They agree that it was never intended by the Creator for the negro to be anything but a servant; that education turns his there is no place in this country for the wrong to the negro himself to educate him for a station in life which he can never fill. There are exceptions, of course, but when you get down to the you will find that his view is substantially as we have stated it to be.

Times-Dispatch received a private letter from a Virginia citizen, enclosing the article from The Times-Dispatch which the News and Courier and States have criticised, in which he said: "I enclose a elipping frein The Times-Dispatch. wish you would ask the editor to paste it in his office and stick to it. Both Varda man and Montague are wrong: neither of them knows the true inwardness of the negro, and I am amazed that the Southern people, who were born and raised with them, should have waited so long and spent so much money for less than nothing. I think it well enough to let the better class of them be taught to and decipher a little, but they should be taught to work, and if they will not work, let them go North in the land of

Educate the negro? Certainly, But educate him to work-the men to be farm hands, butlers, drivers or some sort of laborers; the women to be cooks, houseview of the average white man and woman, and if our contemporaries are still in doubt let them investigate.

To Purify Water.

There are few questions in connection with municipal government which give more concern than that of a pure water The city which has an abundance of pure drinking water is indeed a city that is blessed. In some cases, as. for example, in the case of Richmond, the supply is ample and the water is pure with the exception of the mud. and the question with cities thus situ ated is how to clarify the water. Filtration plants has not proven satisfactory for large cities. Richmond will try the experiment of a settling basin, and It is hoped that it will solve our problem. But that remains to be demon-

But there are impurities other than mud in the water supplies of some cities, and efforts are continually being made to find some scientific mode of purifica tion. A pamphlet has been prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry of Wash ington, which contains the account of an investigation conducted by Dr. George T. Moore, in charge of the Laboratory Plant of Physiology, and Karl Kellerman, his assistant, bearing on this sub This pamphlet deals particularly with vegetable organisms called algae. These organisms are a sort of a cross between vagetable and animal life, and

an unpleasant smell and taste and render it unhealthful and offensive to the smell and taste. Dr. Moore sent inquiries to five hundred engineers and superintendents of water companies, and the replies showed that nuisance was widespread. Having satisfied himself on this point, he then began to make experiments with a view to finding some method of destroying the nigne without injuring the water for drinking purposes. The investigations of the bureau, says a Washington correspondent, have led to the conclusion that a salt of copper meets all the requirements of cheapness, harmlessness and efficiency. Most of the experiments tried have utilized the sulphate in solutions of various strengths. The results of tests with upward of a dozen different species of algae show that they differ in their powers of resistance. Moreover, the bureau has not yet extended its study to all kinds. The tables given in the bulletin indicate, however, that a solution of only one part in 1.000,000 proves fatal to the great majority of these organisms within twenty-four hours. So small a quantity of the sulphate would involve an outlay of from fifty cents to sixty

cents to a millon gallons of water. It is stated that an experiment was made in Kentucky last year which proved to be quite satisfactory.

It is not too much to hope that by and by science will discover some cheap and simple method of clarifying large bodies of water and destroying all impurities without spoiling the water for domestic rection is watched with keen interest.

The Cost of Living.

In 1896 there was a great outcry in the United States against low prices. The purchasing power of the dollar is too great" was the lament. "It buys too much of the farmer's product; it buys too much of the factory's product; it buys too much of the poor man's labor." There was a demand for more money, which, it was argued, would stimulate trade and increase prices. On the other hand, it was pointed out that cheap prices were good for the poor; that a man's wages would go farther than ever sefore in the history of this country. That was true. At that time a man with a moderate salary was fortunate, for a dollar went a long way, as the mying is.

But the people said that they preferred to see flush times, when money would be plentiful; when there would be an active demand for labor, and when prices would be higher. "Give us plenty of work and good wages," said the people. and we will be willing enough to pay high prices for what we buy."

Well, all such people ought to be happy now, for work is pientiful and wages have increased, and the cost of living is high enough to suit the most fastidi-

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of abor, has recently issued a bulletin of wholesale prices current for the past thirteen years, including 260 quotations, ind covering food, clothing, farm product, fuel and light, building materials, implements, drugs and articles of miscellaneous use, showing the average cost to the consumer in 1036 and again in 1903.

We have not seen this report, but the New York World says that of fiftythree articles of food quoted, thirty-five show an increase over the thirteen-year average ranging from 1/2 of 1 per cent. to 72 per cent., and comprising 23 per cent. on corn meal, 42 per cent. on bacon and salt pork, and 51 per cent. on herring. Fifty-six of seventy articles of clothing were higher by from 3-10 of 1 per cent. to 20 per cent. Manufactured commodi 1897. Fifty raw commodities, embracing beans, eggs, milk, rice, etc., and rubber, copper, etc., rose 33 per cent, above the average. Of thirty-six articles in the metals and farm implement group, two in 1903 reached the thirteen-year average, thirty passed it, and four declined below it. Of twenty-six articles in the

twenty went above the average. Mr. Wright makes no attempt to go into the causes of this increase, and to the average reader it makes very little difference about the cause; he is more in of living has increased enormously within the past several years, and the wage earner is having a hard time of it, even though his pay has increased. It is, indeed, a problem with many salaried men how to keep up appearances and yet "make both ends meet." There must be a change. The cost of living must come

lumber and building materials table.

The Decadence of Piracv.

What a shock it would be to the oldtime buccaneer of Black Beard's type could be know that a ship bearing 9,300,-600 of gold bars was on the high seas without the protecting strength of a convoy of armed vessels! Nothing shows the advance in the safeguards thrown around property so strikingly as the decadence of piracy.

in these days of steam vachts of all izes and speeds, rapid-firing guns, submarines and what not in battles of naval ingenuity, it is a wonder that no astute and earing speculator has lain wait for some such treasure ship as La Lorraine, which is now grossing the ocean with this kolden wealth in its hold. It is only less than a hundred years ago that we were paying an enormous tribute every year to the Dey of Alglers to protect our citizens and our shipping from piracy, while to-day with the exception of a few Mainy Junks the high seas are absolute-

Worldly Amusements.

It is reported from Los Angeles that the Methodist General Conference in session at that place will most likely vote to remove the present rigid restrictions regarding the indulgence in the pleasures of dancing, card playing and theatre

This is none of our affair, but we believe that it were good sense and in the interest of true and honest religion for the General Conference to adopt that course, When so much stress is laid upon these indulgences, which are harmare to be Nund in seaweed and in cer- less enough when not carried to excess

tash plants of fresh water. They impart young people are almost sure to take a gloomy view of religion and are apt to take a pessimistic view. They are apt to get it into their heads that religion corsists in refraining from such indulgences, and, therefore, overlook the

weightier matters of principle. Moreover, such church rules tend to encourage hypocrisy. There are church members, we are told, who obey the rule when they are at home and under the watchful eye of the church authorities, but do not hesitate, when they are abroad, to dance or play a friendly game of cards or even to go to the theatre.

Some of the applicants for pensions under the latest not of the General Assembly and other persons have overlooked the fact that "no one holding a national, State, city or county office, which pays in salary or fees \$150 per annum, or whose income from any employment or source whatever is \$150 per annum, or who received from any source whatever money or other means of support amounting in value to \$150 per annum, or who owns in his or her own right, or where there is held in trust for his or her benefit, or whose wife wns, or there is held in trust for her benefit, estate or property, either real, personal or mixed in fee or for life of he assessed value of \$500, or who is in receipt of aid or of a pension from my other State, or from the United States, or from any other source, or who is, an inmate of any soldiers' home, or other public institution, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act."

It is the provision about the wife's property particularly that "stumps" so

many.

Consolidation is reaching out into the fields of education for fresh material, upon which to try its theories. It is now said that the Massachusetts Instiute of Technology, which was one of the first institutions of learning in America to devote itself exclusively to the teaching of mechanics in all of its branches, is to be consolidated with Harvard University. Less than ten years ago there were not 200 students at Hagvard, who were engaged in the study of technical or scientific pursuits. Today there are 800 so employed, and it is being urged by friends of both institutions that it will be both in point of economy and efficiency for their mutual advantage to come under one general management.

The New York Evening Mail and the Newport News Times-Herald are still putting their own constructions on the Governor's remarks at Hampton, regardless of any and all evidence offered in rebuttal.

The man Henry Thomas, who preferred a year in the penitentiary to six months in the Buchanan county jall, had evidently tried the jail, and perhaps knew there was nothing worse.

Colonel Bryan's Commoner aimed all of its guns last week at Judge Parker, and incidentally burnt several more of Colonel Bryan's bridges.

Some of the North Carolina papers are talking about the menaced two evenly matched parties in that State in the early future. Would that be a bad thing

cates that the captains of finance fear that Roosevelt is going to be elected.

The fall in the price of stocks indi-

St. Louis are going to strike. The guests struck some time ago.

This has been a stiff sort of a year That is to say, it has lacked spring.

Let All be Heard.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-There are some Democrats, and
they tre not a few, who favor neither
Parker nor Hearst, and who would rather
see Gorman or Judge Gray, or Olney,
Democratic candidate for President of

whole Democratic party of the State.

Are not all Democrats entitled to be heard in this matter?

P. H. C. CABELL.

A Few Foreign Facts.

A recent United States Labor Bureau bulletin states that trade unionism in England is twenty-five years in advance of that of this country in its methods, and that sympathetic strikes are becoming unknown in England.

Within the past three years the export of plg fron from Germany to the United States has jumped from 5.39 tons in 1901 to 125,980 tons in 1903. Excepting Belgium, the United States is Germany's best cus-tomer in this line.

According to some interesting statistics According to some metersing statistics of the library of the British Museum, the number of books which it contains is 1,750,000, not counting single sheets or parts of works that are accumulating. The shelving of the library exceeds sixtynine miles in length.

An official document has just been issued by the Italian government dissuading skilled mechanics from emigrating to the United States, as it is expected that the industrial prospect of this country will be much depressed in the near future and the number of unemployed enormously increased.

One Cheap Thing There.

Georgia has a model log cabin at the World's Fair to exhibit the real Georgia World's Fair to exhibit the real Georgia cane syrup. An old negro woman from Georgia makes Georgia flapjacks free for visitors. These appetizing flapjacks are served with the syrup to all visitors to Georgia's World's Fair building, which is a reproduction of "Sutherland," the home of the late General John G. Gordon. Gordon.



The World's Greatest Skin Humour.

Affects Every Age and Condition.

The Only Sure Cure is Cuticura.

If there were not another external skin disease known, eczema would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching, scaling and crusting.

The Cuticura treatment is at once argreable, speedy, economical and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cutleura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cutcle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cutleura Ointment to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and scotte and heal and lastly, take and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, respect and inflammations, from infance. turing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the t physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world.

In form of Chocolar Coated Pilia, 25c, per vial of 60, Onterest, 25c, to a pilia, 25c, per vial of 40, Onterest, 25c, to a pilia, 25c, per vial of 40, Onterest, 25c, to a pilia, 25c, per vial of 40, Onterest, 25c, per vi

VALUABLE PAPERS.

Corporation Commission Has Demurrage Rules Printed.

Demurrage Rules Printed.

The State Corporation Commission has had printed in pamblet form a supply of its rules and regulations relating to storage, demurrage and car service in Virginia, which will be distributed on application to any person destring a copy. The pamphlet also contains a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals, confirming the rules on the appeal which was taken to that court by the railroad companies of the State, and also a copy of the order of the Corporation Commission putting the rules into effective operation on Monday, May 16th. The date on which these rules are to become effective has been changed from the 15th of May to the 16th, the former date failing on a Sunday.

CHURCH HILL W. C. A.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Yesterday.

Meeting Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Church Hill Branch of the Woman's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon at the building, No. 2003 East Franklin Street. The following were elected officers: Chairman, Mrs. M. E. Snellinss; vice-chairman. Mrs. George Currie; secretary, Mrs. William Mayer; corresponding secretary, Miss Belle Burch; treasure, Mrs. Emmett Dickinson.

Inspirational addresses were made by Rev. R. A. Goodwin and Dr. John Hannon. The branch association is now furnishing a home to twenty-six or more young ladies, and is doing a fine work.

The following letter shows in what high steem the Danville Military Academy s held, the townsmen posing as cadets

Danville, Va. May 12, 1904. Danville, va. may is, work Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I noticed in your yesterday's edi-tion a notice of a game of base-ball between Richmond College and the Dansee German or Judge Gray, of Olley, between Richmond College and the Danberd C

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. A. SYDNOR, Principal.

New Grove of Druids.

New Grove of Druids.

Eureka Grove, No. 11, U. A. O. D., was instituted on Wednesday night in Powell's Hall by the officers of the Grand Grove of Virginia.

The grove starts out with a large charter roll, among which are some of the most prominent secret order men in the eastern portion of the city.

Grand Noble Arch T. M. Hargrave installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

Past arch, C. A. Hill; noble arch, W. H. Lumpkins; vice arch, E. A. Thurston; secretary, Rosser L. Jennings, treasurer, J. O. Fox; conductor, J. Norwood Brown; inside guardian, J. H. Cardona; outside guardian, Herman Emerson; right and L. L. Mascey; right and left bards to vice arch, J. P. Calenburger and M. Amster; chaplain, C. E. Jenkins; organist, George W. Wilkes. The grove will meet every Wednesday night in Powell's Halt.

Captain McConnell Here. Captain George E. McConnell Here.
Captain George E. McConnell, United
States revenue cutter service, is in the
city for a few days. Captain McConnell
was stationed in this city during the building of the United States revenue cutters
at the Trigg shipyards, and is well known
to many in this city.

No Water at All Used.

Regarding the fire on Tuesday night it the building on Broad Street occupied by Sparks and Black, Chief W. G. Puller, of the fire department, said yesterday: "No a drop of water was put on the fire by any company of this department, but I was extinguished with a chemical stream from wagon No. 3.

Dove Lodge to Meet. The stated communication of Dove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M. will be held at the Masonic Temple to-night at 7 o'clock. There will be work in the first and second degrees.

Mrs. Lindsay Walker Very Ill. Mrs. Lindsay Walker is critically ill of pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julian Morris.
The gravest apprehensions are felt by her friends.

Rabbi Calisch's Subject. "The Moral Overstrain" will be the sub-ject of Rabbi E. N. Callsch's discourse at Beth Ahabah this evening. The ser-vices will begin at 8 o'clock. Dr. Callsch's sermon will doubtless be timely and un to the high standard of excellence he has himself set.

ECZEMA THE CITIZENS FOR ASPHALT

The Sentiment Among Property Owners Overwhelmingly on That Side.

MR. R. LEE PETERS TALKS

Sub-Chairman as Well as a Bi tulithic Representative Discuss Relative Merits.

Interest remains unabated in the fight before the Committee on Streets, between the advocates of asphalt and bitulithic for the paving of Grace and Franklin Streets between- the Jefferson Hotel and the Capitol Square, the bids for which work involving an expenditure of \$30,000, have been pending for some time, and which are now on the table of the committee.

Subchairman R. Lee Peters, of the committee, has issued a strong statement, which will be found below, in which he contends for the asphalt blocks, and printed in the same connection, is another interview with Mr. W. H. Doren. agent for the bitulithic pavement, casons why the committee should adopt

his material.

While the fight is in progress and the committee is tied between the two propositions, the citizens to be affected are taking a lively interest in the matter, and are posting themselves as to the merits of the two measures.

Citizens for Asphalt.

A representative of The Times-Dis-patch last night interviewed twelve proerty holders on Grace and Franklir Streets and eleven out of the twelve de-Streets, and eleven out of the twelve declared unequivocally for the use of asphalt blocks over all other pavements.

The only one holding any other view was Mr. Warner Moore. He is for vitrified brick first and bitulithic next. It may be said that Mr. Moore resides far without the territory to pave, his home being at No. 813 West Franklin Street, while the others, with the exception of Captain A. Pizzini, Jr., reside on Grace or Franklin, between Capital Square and the Jefferson Hotel. While Captain Pizzini lives in the West End, he owns property within the territory where owns property within the territory where the paying is to be done. Those who the paving is to be done. Those who were interviewed are scattered along the two streets, and they belong to no particular profession or business calling, so their views are taken as a pretty good index to the wishes of a large majority of the property owners along these streets.

Nearly All One Way.

The interviews of those who were seen last night, and who expressed them-selves on the most interesting subject,

are as follows: Mr. E. Raab, No. 200 West Franklin Mr. E. Raab, No. 200 West Franklin:
"I am in favor of the asphalt blocks, because this pavement has stood a satisfactory test here of eight or nine years
without cost or repair. This fact demonstrates that it wears well. I would like
to see it used also because the material
on the driveways should be uniform and
we already have it in portions of the
territory which it is proposed to pave. I
would much prefer the asphalt blocks to
any other pavement."

any other pavement."

Dr. Geo. Ben. Johnston, No. 407 East Grace Street: "I am heartily in favor of the asphalt blocks. I am willing, to take Colonel Cutshaw's judgment in the mater, and I know the pavement around the Jefferson Hotel and City Hall is all right."

all right. Mr. Hagan's View.

Mr. John C. Hagan, No. 409 Dast Frank-lin Street: "I want to see the asphalt used to keep up uniform payement on midst. I rely largely on the opinion Colonel Cutshaw in the matter, but own judgment is strongly on the side esphalt blocks

Allison Hodges, No. 107 East Dr. J. Allison Hodges, No. 10; East Franklin Street: "I have pald some at-tention to the matter and my deliberate judgment is in favor of the asphalt blocks. It is the most durable and effici-ent pavement that I know of."

Some Strong Reasons.

Mr. Charles Hutzler, No. 325 Franklin Street: "There is but one of smooth pavement which should considered and that is asphalt. It is considered and that is asphalt. It is the best ever hid in this country from every stand point. It is now in front of my house and is most satisfactory in every way. I have been to many northern cities and have given the matter much attention. In the city of Detroit, where all kinds of experiments have been made asphalt has been settled upon as by far the most satisfactory."

he most satisfactory." Dr. George Ross, No. 101 East Frank-

line Street:
"I am a strong advocate of asphalt smooth paving, and I believe it excels all others in durability and satisfactory results. By all means it should be used on the two streets you mention. We already have it on portions of them, in satisfactory use. I have been in many Northern cities in both Canada and the United States and I found it in general use in them all. In Buffalo and New York cities I saw granite spalls and York cities I saw granite spalls and vitrified brick being taken up and replaced with asphalt blocks and I have never heard any valid objection urged anywhere to the latter."

Wants Asphalt,

Wants Asphalt.
Mr. E. Harvie Spence, No. 322 East
Franklin Street.
"I want asphalt blocks over any other
kind of smooth pavement. It is now
in front of my house, and is highly satisfactory. I want to try no experiments
with a matter of so much importance to
the people, and we already have the
asphalt on portions of these streets.
What sort of a spectacle would it be to
have several kinds of smooth pavement
on the same street?" on the same street?

on the same street?"
Dr. R. B. Storer, No. 221 East Grace
Street: "I think the asphalt is decidedly
the best pavement suggested, and I am
heartly in favor of it over all others." Asphalt Always.

Aspnait Always.

Mr. George L. Street, No. 703 East
Grace Street: "I am for the asphalt
blocks, first, last, and all the time."
Captain A. Pizzini, Jr.: "If I had to
cast the deciding vote in the Street

COFFEE AILS GONE WHEN YOU USE POSTUM

"THERE'S A REASON" Get the little book "THE ROAD TO WELLVILLE" in each package. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT-

Meton, the Athenian astronomer, began his famous lunar cycle of nineteen years (then marked by successive letters in gold, which are now called the golden numbers) with the new moon nearest to the summer solstice falling upon the 16th of Scirophion.

Massacre of the Mexicans by Alvarado, during the absence of Cortez. The Emperor being then a prisoner of the Spaniards in his palace, and the principal nobles being gathered there for the dance, the Spaniards fell upon them with the utmost being and the slaughter was terrible. An insurrection immediately followed and led to the disaster of the list of July. On this day, Cortez secretly evacuated the city of Mexico with the remains of his army. The Spaniards were assailed so that it was with the utmost hazard of entire destruction that they effected their escape, with the loss of 600 Spaniards and 4.000 allies. All their artillery, all the riches they had amassed, the manuscripts of Cortez, were lost. It was one of the most disastrous seenes on record, and acquired the name among the Spaniards of the nochs triste (horrible night).

disastrous scenes on record, and acquired the fining the open solution of the triste (horrible night).

A bill brought into the English parliament vesting in the crown all the property of the monastic institutions. This was followed by the fall of 644 monasteries, 30 colleges, 2,374 chantries and 110 hospitals.

1697.

Jamestown, Va., settled. Three small ships, with 105 persons, intended to form a settlement, under Sir Christopher Newport; took possession of a peninsula in Powhatan River and gave it the name of Jamestown. Though they had to strive against appailing difficulties and were several times on the verge of losing or abandoning the enterprise, they were ultimately established, mainly through the great exertions and talents of Captain John Smith, one of the most remarkable persons connected with the early history of the country, and indeed one of the most remarkable of an age prolific of memorable men.

Jamestown was for a long time the capital of the State.

capital of the State.

Charles I, issued a proclamation for "settling the plantation of Virginia." The colony was reduced under the immediate direction of the crown, and the commission to the new governor and council was accompanied with arbitrary instructions. "The commerce of the colony was restrained, and the persons of the colony enslaved."

Society of Cincinnati established, originated by General Knox and composed exclusively of officers, who had served in the regular army during the revolutionary was.

British cannonaded and bombarded the town of Charlotte at the mouth of the Jenesee River. It was successfully defended by General Peter B. Porter, with 150 colunteers and 350 militia.

President Polk issued a proclamation that war existed with Mexico.

1846.

President Polk issued a proclamation that war existed with Mexico.

1863.

Yazoo City captured by the Union gunboats, with two millions of property.

1865.

Over \$30,000,000 of the seven-thirty loan taken this day.

1867.

President Jefferson Davis admitted to bail in \$100,000, Horace Greeley and oths becoming his bondsmen.

Committee, I would not hesitate a moment. I would not hesitate a mo-ment. I would cast it in favor of the asphalt paving, because I believe it is decidedly the best."

decidedly the best."

Mrs. A. D. Atkinson, Richmond Hotel:
"I believe the asphait blocks are decidedly better, and we desire that kind of pavement."

Mr. Warner Moore, No. 813 West Frank-lin Street: "I prefer vitrified brick, and next to this I am for the bitulithic pavement."

Mr. Detare Taller

Mr. Peters Talks.

Mr. Peters Talks.

When seen last night Subchairman Peters made the following statement:

There are a great many reasons why the committee should adopt the asphalt block instead of a pavement which no argument has been advanced to substantiate. Is there any reason why we should adopt a pavement that has never been in use in any city longer than three years, and, which we know nothing about? I think that it is not to our advantage to experiment at this time with a pavement that has no merit, so far vantage to experiment at this time with a pavement that has no merit, so far as I am able to ascertain. In the first place, it is a patented preparation, and should we adopt it, we would have untoid trouble and asnoyance and a burden of expense in the future. We should not, in my judgment, establish a policy of this kind or our two principal thoroughfares, where there is as much traffle as the pavement would be subjected to.

The asphalt block has so many advantages that it would be useless to go into

tages that it would be useless

any detailed explanation at this time, from the fact that we have already tried his pavement and convinced the citithis pavement and convinced the citizens of Richmond that is the only practical smooth pavement that we should adopt. It has been tested for eight and one-half years around the Jefferson Hotel and for six and one-half years around the City Hall. The wearing qualities of the pavement are of such a nature that only one-eighth of an inch has been worn from its surface in the six and one-half years' use around the City Hall. Therefore, it would take forty-eight years to wear one inch of its surface, and practically to my mind without any repairs. These blocks being five inches thick would last almost a century with little repairs, and still leave three inches of surface, while the patent pavement, recommended by the subcommittee, has only two inches of wearing surface. In case of laying any sewer, gas or water mains, the asphalt block can be repairenly two inches of wearing surface. In case of laying any sewer, gas or water mains, the asphalt block can be repaired without difficulty, and without giving the appearance of patch work; whereas a pavement laid in one solid sheet would be difficult to repair and could not under any circumstances be repaired without having the appearance of patch work, and, furthermore, the city would have to establish a patent plant for the purpose and be at the mercy of this company for the materials used. would have to establish a patent plant for the purpose and be at the mercy of this company for the materials used. The culy objection some of the members of the committee raised to the block asphalt was the difference in price, which was brought about by the fact that the specifications prepared by the city engineer required these blocks to be laid on a hydraulic cement bed. Under modified specification, the committee can have the asphalt block laid for certainly the same price if not cheaper than the bluifthic pavement.

bitulithic pavement. Had to be Taken Up.

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The city engineer, in his statement to the committee, said that a similar pavement to the bitulithic had been laid in Snockoo Slip many years ago, and proved to be worthless, and had to be removed and the street relaid with granite spalls. We now have several squares of the aspialt blocks on Franklin Street, which has proven a success. Should we adopt a different pavement at this time this would have to be removed or else our principal thoroughfare would look like patch work.

would have a principal thoroughfare would look like patch work.

All the property owners and residents on Grace and Franklin Streets (where the pavement is proposed to be laid), to whom I have spoken in reference to the matter are heartily in favor of the asphalt block and have entered their protest against the use of any substitute, and I think their wishes should be carried out. I could give you the names of a number of business men and councilmen who have seen the pavement favored by the subcommittee, and who do not hesitate to express their disapproval for such pavement to be laid on Grace and Franklin Streets. I have failed to find any one in favor of the bituittie pavement except some members of the committee except some members of the committee and those who are directly interested. The long experience of our city engineer should be well considered, and I am pershould be well considered, and I am perfectly willing to stake any act of mine in this committee on his judgment. I will say in conclusion, that Grace and Frank'in Streets should be laid with the most substantial and beautiful pavement that we can afford. Grace Street leads to the entrance of the State Capitol and there are three of the most prominent churches, our sof our leading hotels and a very prominent club house located on this street along a radius of three squares.

squares.

Mr. Dorin Again.

Mr. W. H. Dorin, agent for the Warren
Bros. Company, of Boston, thus speaks
for the bituilithic pavement:

"The effort to present the use in New for the bitalithic pavement:

The effort to prevent the use in New York city of Warren's bitulithic pavement has not only falled, but has resulted in calling attention in a rather unusual way to the advantageous qualities of that pavement.

West Seventy-second Street is not only

a fine residence street, but is also the main driveway between Central Park and Itiverside Drive. When, therefore, it became necessary to repave this street, a public hearing was given, at which the residents objected strenuously to gravel and matadam pavement, while represen-tations of the driving public opposed the tations of the driving public opposed the laying of asphalt. Park Commissioner Wilcox, after visiting several cities where similar conditions existed, decided that the bituilithe pavement was best adapted to the peculiar requirements for this street. Bids, however, were received for sheet and block asphalt pavement, as well as for the bituilithic, and as the bid of Warren Brothers' Company was not the lowest, a temporary injunction was recured by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company (the lowest bidder), reing Company (the lowest bidder), re straining the Park Board from awarding the contract to the Warren Brothers' Company. Though this injunction was after a hearing, dissolved, it was necessary for the awarding of the contract to any but the lowest bidder, that the Beard of Estimates and Apportionment Board of Estimates and Apportionment should, by a vote of three-fourths of the whole board, declare such award to be for the public interest. Accordingly, Engineer E. McLean, engineer of the department of finance, was asked to report upon the matter. The board, by ananimous vote of the members present, awarded the contract to the Warren Erothers' Company upon receipt of Mr. McLean's report, which contained the following paragraphs:

Considers It Best.

"From all the information I can ob tain, the bitulithe pavement apparently combines most of the advantages of the macadam, in giving a firm footing for the horse, and does away with the smooth surface of sheet and block assumptions. the horse, and does away with the smooth surface of sheet and block asphalt, dangerous in slippery weather. The pavement has the general characteristics and appearance of the macadam, but is so bound together by the bituminous binder that it does not wash or rub in heavy rains; thereby doing away with the heavy cost of maintenance required for the macadam. The pavement is not dusty in dry weather, as the fine together than the desirability of connecting required for the macadam.

"The desirability of connecting Central Park with Riverside Drive by a smooth, safe pavement satisfactory as iar as possible, to the driving public and unobjectionable to the residents, appears to point to this class of pavement, which fills the condition better than any class of pavement now available or known."

Qualities Well Tested.

Although this will be the first bitu-lithic pavement to be laid in New York city, it is a street material whose quali-ties have been well tested. It has been in use for from one to three years in seventy cities, where it seems to be giv-ing very general satisfaction, judging from the placing of subsequent con-Inc very general satisfaction, judging from the placing of subsequent contracts, both by the cities that have investigated the results of its use under various and sometimes especially trying conditions. As against 14,400 square yards laid 1901, the Warren's laid and contracted for more than a million yards in 1903, and in the six cities, Lowell Brockton, Holyoke and Cambridge, Mass.; Salem, N. J., and Pawtucket, R. I., in which the 14,400 yards were laid, more than 145,000 yards have since been contracted for.

As some of the readers of The Times-Dispatch may not be familiar with the

contracted for.

As some of the readers of The Times-Dispatch may not be familiar with the bituilithic pavement, it may not be out of place in this connection to call attention to the principal differences between this and other bituminous macadams and sheet and block asphalt. The bituilithic pavement is composed of definite amounts of broken stone of various sizes, so proportioned as to leave only ten per cent. of voids, a far smaller percentage than is obtained in any other pavement, particularly asphalt, thus increasing the strength and wearing qualities. The stone is bound together by a specially prepared bituminous cement, which retains its cementing qualities indefinitely. While this renders the road waterproof, the small percentage of voids in the stone, prevents it from softening and yielding to the presure of traffic in hot weather. As both the size and proportion of the broken stone and the composition of the coment have been determined by the most careful scientific experiments, chance plays no part in the manufacture of this road surfacing, as most inevitably be the case with all other pavements that are constructed withs out such care and precision.

SUMMER HOMES ON CHESAPEAKE AND CHIC. MOUNTAIN AND SEASIDE RESORTS. The Chesapeake and Ohio have just is-sued their summer folder indicating list of hotels and summer homes at mountain or notes and summer mess at most are hand seaside resorts. These folders are handsomely flustrated containing full information as to the various resorts and can be secured at the Chespeake and Ohio ticket offices, or at 809 East Main Street.

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Bignature

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